WORDS OF CHEER ON EVERY HAND. ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COMMITTEE-ENCOURAGE ING REPORTS FROM THE MEMBERS-HOPEFUL LETTERS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Thomas C. Platt was re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee at a meeting in this city yesterday, and Henry A. Glidden was chosen secretary. For the present the Committee will occupy the old rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Campaign work will be begun at once. The members are unanimous in declaring that the prospects of Republican success were never better so early in a campaigo. Hopeful letters from all parts of the the National Republican Committee.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN THIS STATE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-TALKS WITH MEMBERS-ERIGHT PROSPECTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were present Chester A. Arthur, George H. Sharpe, E. M. Johnson, Jacob Worth, J. M. Patterson, jr., B. Platt Carpenter, William B. Sirrett, Theodore Z. Root, James S. Smart, and J. W. Vrooman. The absent members were H. A. Glidden, John N. Knapp, James Jourdan, D. W. C. Wheeler, William H. Robertson, John F. Smyth, A. B. Johnson, Charles Stanford, Thomas C. Piatt, and Thomas S. Mott.

B. Platt Carpenter was chosen temporary chairbe elected chairman of the Executive Committee, and this was carried unantmously. The question of engaging rooms was left to a committee consisting of the Executive Committee. The committee was gatherized to open temporary headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The matter of the vacancy caused by the refusal of Abram J. Wood to accept the nomination for Elector for the 1st District was referred to Benjamin D. Hicks, the member of the State Committee from that district. Henry A. fight for Pennsylvania." Glidden was chosen secretary of the Executive

The call for a meeting of the State Committee was left to the discretion of the chairman of the committee. The meeting will probably take place about the first week in August.

The members of the committee are in good spirits ever the prospects throughout the State, and all expressed themselves as confident of the success of the Republican ticket. So far as could be learned in the various districts the nomination of General Hancock had made no inroads upon the soldier vote the Republican party. These soldiers who were Republican when the nomination was made will remain so. There has been a noticeable drawing closer of party lines, and there is a feeling that thorough and efficient organization will alone win the fight. In many districts, the members said, there had been already large accessions to the list of workers from Independent Republicans who supported Governor Tilden four years ago, because they thought he embodied the principles of reform.

#### ORGANIZING EARLY IN THE RIVER COUNTIES.

General George fl. Sharpe said that in Ulster and other river counties the outlook for Republican success was never better. Everywhere Republicans were organizing, and this was something unusual so early in the campaign, but every Republican seemed to appreciate the necessity of being up and doing. In his own district he only knew of one soldier who had voted the Republican ticket who had come out for Hancock, and this was because he knew Hancock personally and had great admiration for him. On the other hand an, old Democratic farmer and his son, also a Democrat, had declared their intention of voting for General Garfield. If the a soldier as a Presidential candidate, the old gentleman thought he preferred a man who had volunteered to aid the country, rather than one who had made "soldiering" a profession.

## NO SORENESS IN WEST NEW-YORK.

William B. Sirrett, a member of the committee. and treasurer of Eric County, corroborated the statements of others as to the early organization of the working Republicans. He said that all disappointment and soreness on the part of the Grant men had passed away, and they were heartily working for Garfield and Arthur. And as they comprised a very considerable proportion of the workers in the party, their attitude was exceedingly encouraging. It would be a very hard fight; but the Republican party had always won when the lines were clearly drawn, and it was not so over-confident as to neglect campaign effort. Friends from Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties had assured him that everything looked well there, and that the old-time Republican majorities could be counted on. There was no trouble to be apprehended if the proper organization and

#### nee ful amount of work could be accomplished. ENCOUPAGEMENT IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Benjamin D. Hicks, the member from the Ist Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Richmond, Suffolk and Queens, said that he had never seen the prospects more encouraging in a Presidential year. Two of the counties in his district-Richmond and Queens-were strongly Demoeratic, but Suffolk, although it had occasionally been carried by the Democrats, was generally to be reckoned Republican. There had been some jarring among the Republicans in the counties comprising This was especially the case in Richmond County. But he had received a letter from the chairman of the Republican organization in that county, announcing that all differences had been harmonized, and that the party was united on Garueld and Arthur. He felt satisfied that the Republican party would poll its full vote. As compared with four years ago, the Republican vote would be largely increased. Then a good many R publicans voted for Mr. Tilden because they believed that he truly represented the principle of reform. He announced himself as the Reform Atl of the Republicans who were induced to vote for Mr. Tilden on that issue would vote for General Garfield. The soldier vote would be Republican, as it had always been. Mr. Hicks had heard of no instance where a Republican soldier had announced his intention of voting for Hancock. There was a strong disposition on the part of all Republicans to

# make as vigorous a fight as possible.

THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED IN OTSEGO. E. M. Johnson, of Otsego County, said that the Republicans of his county and those adjoining were never in better condition than at the present time. There was no question that the old-time Republican Presidential majorities would be rolled up in November next. The Republicans were never better organized nor in better spirits. They did not underrate the importance of the struggle nor the necessity for a thorough organization. As to the Demoeratic claims of defection of the soldiers from the Republican party to Hancock, he had not heard of any such defection. The Republicans were fighting. not Hancock, but the Democratic party, and this

#### was thoroughly understood. GOOD WORDS FROM HERKIMER.

J. W. Vroomau, member from Herkimer County, taid that in his part of the State the old Republican majorities might be looked for with certainty. publicans were well organized and thortaghly united. No soldiers were leaving the Rebublican party because of the nomination of Han-The voters who had served in the Army and had aface voted the Republican ticket would con-

HIGH HOPES OF REPUBLICANS | tinue to do so. They preferred to vote for the sol-The committee has for the present taken its

old rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will at once begin the work of placing itself in communication with the leaders in the various Assembly Districts, and send out documents to be distributed to the Republican and doubtful voters.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA. THE PROBABILITY OF ELECTING FOUR CONGRESS-MEN-NO COMPROMISE BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- A leading Republican. holding a prominent Federal office in Virginia, who was in Washington to-day, says that he believes the Republicans will carry four Congressional Districts. In the Richmond district John S. Wise will undoubtedly be the candidate of the Readjusters, country are received at the headquarters of and Henry D. Wise, his cousin, will be the Funders' candidate. The Republican nomination will probably lay between Wickham, of Richmond, and Walker, of Chesterfield. There will be between one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and twenty thousand Democratic votes cast, of which the Readjusters will have the majority. With an enerergetic canvass, the Republicans will lead the strongest branch of the Democracy by from twen-

strongest branch of the Democracy by from twenty-live to thirty thousand votes.

The state of feeling is such between the two factions of the Democracy that members of either declare that should any attempts be made by their leaders tooking toward compromise, they will sup-

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS. The reports at the Republican Headquarters in this city are very encouraging. Letters are constantly coming in from all parts of the country. containing details of the organization of clubs, and man. General Arthur moved that Thomas C. Platt asking for documents and speakers. One of the letters received yesterday was from Dunkirk, N. Y. The writer stated that a Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club had been formed there, and had of General Arthor, E. M. Johnson and the chairman already 100 members. He added, "with a good Republican boom we can carry Dunkirk in November." A prominent Republican politician writing from Bedford, Penn., said: "We have commenced the work of organization in good earnest, and thus far reports are all encouraging. The Democrats pre-

tend to be cheerful, and threaten to make us a hard Letters received from Ohio show that the State Committee has already begun the work of organiz-

ing thoroughly the entire State.

Among the callers yesterday were ex-Attorney-General George H. Williams, of Washington; Myron M. Parker and B. P. Sparrow, Washington; B. W. Hlodsey, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Sypher, Philadelphia; William Davidson, Madison, N. J.; Theodore Z. Root, Jamestown, N. Y.; and G. F. Wiltsie, New James

# IRISH REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION-BUSINESS OF IMPORT-ANCE TO BE CONSIDERED. Indianapolis, Ind., July 14.—The Irish National Republican Convention met in this city to-day. Two hundred and fifty delegates are present, represent-

ing Kentucky, Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio,

Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin and New-York. Judge A. L. Morrison, of Illinois, was chosen ten porary chairman, and Thomas McSheehey, of Indiana, temporary secretary. Judge Morrison's speech was brief and pointed. He said that business of vital importance would come before the Convention, and he urged the necessity of brevity in all speeches. Committees on Credentials, on Address and Resolutions, on Permanent Organization and on Political Information were appointed, with instructions to report to-morrow morning. An invitation from the Irish Republican Cinb of this city to participate in the forchlight procession at the reception of the Hon. A. G. Porter, the Republican candidate for Governor, conight was accepted, and the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

REPORTS TO THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT-COMPARATIVE TABLES-WAGES INCREASED AND A GOOD DEMAND FOR LABOR. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

statistician of the Agricultural Department, has finished his annual report on farm labor and wages, from which a number of interesting facts given below are gathered.

The table giving the average of wages of farm laborers, with and without board, as compared with the wages paid in several branches of skilled mechanical labor, was compiled from returns made to the Department last April, from which it is learned that in the Pacific and mining States and Territories, the range of monthly wages for farm laborers without board is between \$30 75 in Montana and \$22 50 in Washington Territory. Of the States east of the Mississippi, Minnesota pays her farm laborers better than any other Northern State, the monthly wages with board being \$16-33, while Verment pays only \$12 62. In the Southern States the prices paid range from \$12 26 in Louisiana to \$7 32 in South Carolina, the average being

#### The following are the most important portions of the report:

The following are the most important portions of the report:

The decline which had been steadily going on since 1873 till last year seems to have been arrested, and there is a decided advance in almost every section; the average wage of labor engaged by the year or season, and which represents the steady and trustworthy force on the farms, was for the whole country last year \$20.26 a month without board. This year it is \$21.75, being in increase of 7.25 per cent. . . The cost of subsistence to the laborer for the average of the whole country in 1880 is \$7.17 a month against \$7.14 in 1979.

Heretofore, in the decline of wages, the cost of subsistence declined in quite the same ratio, but for this year the proportion is largely in favor of the laborer; as the cost of subsistence remains nearly at the lowest rate, while the wage has materially advanced. The average price for labor with board is \$14.56.

An analysis of the figures of wages paid without board shows only three States reporting less than last year, viz.: Texas, Minnesota and California; but a giance at the report of the wage paid with board shows an arked increase. It must be borne in mind, however, that in all these States the sparseness of population and absence of the facilities of the older States, render it both necessary and convenient to louge and feed the hired help. The price paid, therefore, with board, is the safest indication of the value of labor. As was to be expected, the greatest increase has been the most favored, the increase has been the most reminerative since last year. Thus in the West and those States berdering on the Ohio River, which were the most favored, the increase has been the most reminerative since last year. Thus in the West and those States berdering on the Ohio River, which were the most favored, the increase has been the most favored, the increase has been the most reminerative since last year. Thus in the West and those States berdering on the Ohio River, which were the most favored than as Ser 10 per cent.

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that the usual custom is to here with board and for the season.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States there is an active demand for all kinds of steady labor. Many correspondents report that the share system, or a division of the product in lieu of waxes, is growing more unpopular daily, and that the freedmen are becoming more and more landholders. In Mississippi and Louisians there are a few reports of scarcity of labor owing to the exodus to Kansas and the North, but in the same localities there is reported a good demand for trustworthy labor of all kinds.

In the Northwestern States the supply of labor is quite equal to the demand in that section. Most of the inhabitants are land-owners, and only hire nelp at harvast time, but skilled labor is reported in good demand.

In the Territories and on the Pacific slope the demand is reported as good, except in New-Mexico and Montana, where a surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary that the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary that the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary that the surplus is attributed to the opening of the rativary from Kansas, and in the latter to the large number of young and unskilled laborers arriving.

#### CAPTAIN PAYNE'S ALLEGED INVASION. GENERAL POPE STATES THAT THE REPORTS ARE SENSATIONAL-ALL INVADERS OF THE INDIAN

TERRITORY TURNED BACK. Washington, July 14 .- The following dispatches

Washington, July 14.—The following dispatches have been received at the War Department:

FORT Leavenworth, Kan., July 13, 1880.
To the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, Washington, D. U.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. The sensational reports in the papers about the invasion of the Indian 'cerritory are without any foundation. Small parties of two or three men with their families occasionally enter the Territory, misled by such reports, but are always met and turned back by the troops.

by the troops.

That whole section is thoroughly scouted by the troops, and any invasion of the least consequence I will report at once. It is useless to dignify these

reports by any official notice or action beyond that taken by the troops along the line.

Every one who enters without anthority will be put out; and such people will assuredly get tired of going in sooner than the troops will get tired of putting them out. I should not consider it in any sense expedient to undergo the expense and trouble of trying such people. It is precisely what they want, and it would certainly result in their being discharged from custody.

I consider the military force now employed in this service abundantly able to keep the Indian Territory free from unlawful intruders. I repeat herewith a dispatch dated yesterday from the officer in command at Caldwell, who had just returned from Arkansas City, whence this expedition is said to have started.

Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Just returned from Arkansas City. Not one word of

Just returned from Arkansas City. Not one word of truth in the report about the invaders. I believe Payne went into the territory east of Arkansas City about the 10th inst. Only three wagons have entered, and they were on route to Texas. This is from reliable information. Will write you fully by mail this afternoon. ROBINSON, commanding.

#### EXCELLENT CROP REPORTS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, July 14 .- The crop report, to be nade public to-morrow by the Agricultural Department, will show an excellent condition of things for the farmers. The corn crop is larger by far than that of any previous year. The cotton crop is equal to the best which former reports have shown, while the wheat yield is up to the average, with a slight increase in acreage. The reports from Texas are remarkable. The corn yield is rated at 1.16 and that of cotton 1.14, 100 being the standard of excellence when crops are uninjured by any cause. Alabama rates next on cotton, being 104, while South Carolina is the lowest, being only 92, or a little under the average.

#### DEPUTY MARSHALS IN THE SOUTH.

Washington, July 14 .- The following explanation of Attorney-General Devens regarding the statement that he has practically decided " that he will not authorize the appointment of any special election deputies in the South at the next election, except perhaps in Virginia." has been furnished for publicat haps in Virginia." has been furnished for publication:

The special election deputies are appointed by the
marshals in the respective districts, upon the requisition
of crizens in those districts. They are not supointed
by the Attorney-General, nor by any authority from
him. While no provision has been made for the payment of these deputies, it is expected by the AttorneyGeneral, should proper application be made to the
marshals under the circumstances stated in the statutes,
that they will do they utmost to enforce the election
laws. He deems the claims of such deputies to be hereafter and for their services clearly recognized by the
statutes.

#### THE GREENBACK PARTY'S FIRST MEETING.

About 150 men and boys assembled in front of Cooper Institute last evening to listen to speakers in favor of the election of the candidates of the Greenback-Labor-party in November next. Robert Bassett presided, and in a speech of fifteen minutes' duration introduced as the speaker of the evening John De Morgan, an English land agitator. Mr. Bassett described Mr. De Morgan as one who had fought the British aristocracy, the Throne and "the hireling press;" also as one was had suffered by imprisnment for asserting the principles he believed in.

Mr. De Morgan said ne was proud of the reception he and received in "this grand and glorious country," which for years he had looked forward to as his ultimate nome. He left England, he said, because that country had started on a downward course, and had within itself seeds of corruption. He claimed to have been a careful seeds of corruption. He claimed to have been a careful observer of American politics, and now that he had come to live in the country, although he could not become a citizen for some time, he promised to be as true to the American Consiltation as if he had been born on the soil. He had booked into the platforms of the two loading pointeal parties in this country, and although he claimed to have a clear head, he had been unable to see any difference in them. He explained his presence on the Greenback-Labor platform by saying that he found that the principles of the party were tasse he had been working for for years in England. After making an appeal for money with which to pay the expenses of the campaign, he concluded by urging all present to cast their votes for Weaver and Chambers.

### REPORTED MASSACRE OF CUBAN LEADERS,

While confined by sickness in a house near Manzantilo, under the care of Dr. Torres, several Cuban leaders were recently captured by the Spaniards. It is reported among the Cubaus in this city that these prisoners of war have all been massacred by the Spanish soldiers. Among the victims are Minister of War Pio Rosado, Natalio Argenti, Dr. Enrique Varena Jerus, lof Porto Principe, Ramon Gutres, Felix Morijon, Do-mingo Messa, Lieutenant Manuel Corles Echeverria

Colonei Pio Rosado has long been prominent kinding Cuban patriots, having been engaged in the previous Revolution. He once fought a duel in Belgium with 8 hor J. Ferror de Conto, Editor of El Croniste. In which de Cento was fatally wounded. In 1875 Rosado went to Key West on the steamer Waco, to work there in behalf of the cause of Cuban luderentence. He was sent as an eavoy to Santiago de Cuba to plead with the Spaniards for the lives of the riveners. Having accompanied several expeditions to Cuba, he made himself obnoxious to Spain.

## THE LAKE GEORGE REGATTA.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 14.-The first trial heat for junior singles took place this afternoon. S. N. Orden, of Newark, W. B. Pert, of New-York, and Loms Kuchle, contested. Kuchle led the others by over four lengths at the finish. The line was crossed as follows : Kuchle, 11:15; Ogden, 11:22; Peet, 11:27.

The second trial heat, junior scallers, was contested by C. W. Gaunt jr., of Hoboken, John Foster, of Hobeken, F. D. Clarke, of New-York, and F. T. Lowden, of Newark. Foster took the lead at the start and held it to the fluish. Time: Foster, and held it to the music. The Peterson 11:13; Clark, 11:37. At 6 o'clock the paired-outed race was called. The Gorman brothers, of Albany, amateur champtons of the United States, was the only crew entered. They pulled over the course in four-oared sheds in 10:18.

four-oared sheds in 10:18.

Great interest is contred in the intercollegiate race, to be rowed on Friday. To-inght Collembia is a decided favorite, and the University of Pennsylvania crew is generally given second place.

A ramor that Columbia would object to Lewis of Cornell, rowing, on the ground that he was not a post-graduate, turns out to be unfounded.

## ILLEGAL FEES OF COURT OFFICIALS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.-Judge Briggs began an havestigation to-day into the irregular issuance of liquor liceuse bonds in the office of the Cierk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Testimony was taken to show that extra fees were charged regularly for the issuance of tavern licenses, the excess being divided among the clerks. Mr. Leeds, the clerk, took the stand and testified that he had no knowledge of such proceedings to his office until he learned it from the newspa-

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SI. CATHARINES, OHL. July 12.—The first of the beason's growth of Fall wheat was soid here to-day for \$1 per bushel.

DETROIT'S INCREASED POPULATION.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—The official census returns of this city show the population to be 116,627.

ALLEGED GOLD DISCOVERY.

ALBANY, July 14.—M. K. Waite & Co., of Northwile, have filed notice with the Secretary of state that they where discovered a mine of gold ore in the town of Northampton, Fulton County.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-OBLEANS, July 13.—Iwo mote sailors of the bark Excessor, at quarantine station, have been taken sick. They probably have yellow fever.

MOULDERS STRIKING AGAINST REDUCTION.

TROY, N. Y. July 13.—Seventy-five moniders employed by Palmer & Co., on Green Island, struck to-day against a proposed reduction of wages.

WARD READY TO ROW COURTNEY.

NEWBUGG, N. Y., July 13.—Joshua Ward, the Cornwall coarsman, says that he has no arranged with Courtney on the Cornwall course, three or five miles, for \$5000 a side.

AN ARCHBISHOFS ASSIGNEE IN COURT.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—John B. Mannix, the assignee of Archbisnop Purcell, to-day brought suit to set aside an alleged fraundlent conveyance or property and to recover \$44,000 from Elizabeth W Boyce and daughters.

EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The annual convention

cover \$44,000 from Elizabeth W. Boyce and very the EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The annual convention of the International Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association began its sessions here to-day. The entire day was consumed in routine business. The organization has a memoership of 28,000.

was consensed to the consense of the viginition of the west and a monocraft point of the west are in session here to-day. Representatives of the west are in session here to-day. Representatives are present from Pittaburg, Cleveland, Uolumbus, Diy, too, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Chicinnat. The sessions are private.

WESTERN NAIL ASSOCIATION MERTING.
PITTSBURG, Penn, July 14.—The Western Nail Association met to-day and decided to reaffirm the order of May 17, 1880, dains the card rate at \$2.20 per keg of 100 pounds, subject to the usual discounts.

THE NARRAGANSETT WRECK AFLOAT.

THE NARRAGANGETT WRECK AFLOAT.

NEW-LONDON, Coun., July 14.—The steamer Narraganest was brought here from Cold Spring. L. L. to-day in tow of the Coast Wrecking Company's tag, and was taken to Noank, where at high water she was put on the marking registration.

### THE FRENCH REJOICING.

FESTIVITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD. PARIS CELEBRATES THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY WITH GREAT SPLENDOR-THE TAKING OF THE BASTILE APPROPRIATELY COMMEMORATED-THE DAY DULY HONORED IN THIS CITY.

The French National Festival, on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, was celebrated with great splendor and patriotic ardor in Paris yesterday. There a grand military review, and at night the city was illuminated. The French residents of this city kept the day with dus honor. The two French frigates were bedecked with bunting. A general reception was held at Washington Park.

#### GREAT FESTIVITY IN PARIS: A GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY-BRILLIANT ILLUMIN-

ATIONS-IMMENSE CROWDS. Paris, Wednesday, July 14, 1880. The grand opening ceremony of the National Fête took place in the Hippodrome at Longchamps this afternoon. President Grévy, accompanied by a brilliant stoff, reviewed the troops and delivered the new colors to the regiments in the presence of

President Grévy, in presenting the flags, said the Army had become to France a guarantee for the respect due her, and for the peace which she desired

At the conclusion of his speech, which occupied only a few minutes, there were enthusiastic cheers and shouts of " Vive la Republique!" " Vive l'Armee !" " Vive Grévy !" and a scene of patriotic en-

The weather to-day was superb. The streets were all decorated with flags and garlands. There was an enormous crowd, but perfect order was maintained. Very few police were seen in the

The illuminations to-night were very brilliant and the streets were througed. Petards were let off in all directions. M. Gambetta made a tour through the central quarters and was received with immense enthusiasm wherever he appeared. The Place de la Bastille was in a blaze of many colored lights, and the avenues and streets near it were lighted like the day. In all the quarters of the city the principal buildings and squares were illuminated; and many beautiful and artistic

transparencies were displayed. Beside the grand concert at the Trocadero, which was attended by from 15,000 to 20,000 people, musical performances on a grand scale took place in the different districts of the city. The vast crowds at these performances, and in the streets, although full of patriotic exultation and excitement, were

very orderly. The illumination of the Cathedral of Notre Dame was very grand. The whole building was overspread with electric lamps, concealed in such a way as to throw their light upon the Cathedral without the spectators observing its source. The whole building was thrown into bright relief and looked like a vast structure of porcelain.

ROCHEFORT'S NEW JOURNAL. Henri Rochefort's new paper, L'Intransigeant, was issued this morning. It declares bitter war against the supporters of M. Gambetta.

ABUNDANT REVENUE. In the Senate yesterday M. Magnin, Minister of Finance, stated that the Treasury would, during the current year, be able to redeem 167,000,000 francs [\$35,400,000] worth of Treasury bonds, notwithstanding the sacrifice of 153,000,000 francs [\$30,600,000] nominally, of taxation through the reduction of the taxes on wine and sugar, which had been voted to take effect from the 1st of October next. M. Maguin said be expected that the increased consumption of sugar would materially diminish the nominal loss of revenue, and that according to the lowest calculation, the year's revenue would exceed the budget estimate by 20 per cent.

ent. The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote for a redit of 9,000,000 tranes for the construction of the Sahara Railway.

## JESUITS LEAVING FRANCE.

A dispatch from Paris to The Times says: A dispatch from Paris to The Times says:

One hundred and forty Jesmits from Toulouse have settled in Carrion and Mured, in Spain. This precipitate expatriation is a virtual admission of the legality of the decrees. There can be little doubt that when the Jesmit actions come heiore the Council of State, short work will be made of them. Meanwille ministerial resignations, chiefly those of public prosecutors and their deputies, are still going on. They now number over 160. The Republicans are rejoicing over events which create so many vacancies in their favor.

#### THE CELEBRATION IN NEW-YORK. REJOICING OF FRENCH RESIDENTS-A GENERAL DISPLAY OF FRENCH FLAGS-SAILORS' GAMES ON

THE FRENCH FRIGATES. The national festival of the French Republic was celebrated by the French residents of this city yes-

erday with great enthusiasm. Not only were the French residents concerned in the celebration of the fête, but the French men-of-war now at anchor serve the day. The ships were gayly decorated. The office of the Consul General of France was closed and business was generally suspended in

French establishments throughout the city. Mayor Cooper gave orders for the flags of the City Hall be displayed, and whoever possessed a tri-color bung it on the outer wall of his store or building in token of good will. It was conspicuous over the Hotel Brunswick and other hotels. Ap propriate action was taken by the Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie, and a grand pienie and reception was held by twenty-three French societies at Washington Park. Salutes of artilery were fired from Governor's Island and the Navy Yard.

In order to witness the effect of the holiday upo the sailors of the French men-of-war in the harbor a reporter of THE TEIBUNE went to the Battery yesterday morning and engaged a small boat to take him to the Magicienne. The tide was coming in and the skiff danced upon the swiftly rolling waters like a feather. In the offling lay the two frigates, Magicienne and Dumont d'Urville, bedecked from stem to stern with bunting, and looking grandly in the sunshine and their holiday attire. At 8 o'clock in the morning a salute of twenty-one guns was fired; the salvos being repeated at noon and at sunset. Back from Governor's Island came the answer from the guns of the United States in compliment. A morning mass was celebrated on board the vessels. Boarding the Magicienne, the deck was seen to be covered with a throng of sailors in the tasteful Summer costume of white suits with large blue capes or collars. They had just finished a gala repast furnished by Admiral de Frevcinet, and had returned to the deck to participate in the curious games which mark a sailor's holiday. The programme of the sports was formidable and was gotten up with all the ceremony of a menu for a State dinner. Passing to the quarter deck the reporter met the officers of the Magicienne and was enabled to get a good view of the sailors beneath. To say that the scene was highly suggestive of a certain perennially popular nantical comic opera is to repeat what was the general remark of all present acquainted with Gilbert's "Pinafore."

Ladies, too, were present on the quarter-deck, Ladies, too, were present on the quarter-deck, and they seemed to take much pleasure in observing Jack Tar's attempts at numbleness and dexterity. Many of these attempts were highly successful, and loud was the applianse when the "greased pole" was triumphantly climbed, and the prizes in the other games were won. The men who submerged their heads in large tubs of water in search of coins at the bottom which they were to withdraw with their teeth, fully earned the money they secured. "Singlestick," the game one reads of in old English novels, was a sport which excited much attention from the officers, guests and crew, and some sympathy, too, perhaps, for the sailors whose heads were smartly rapped by a too alert antagonist. During the interiodes of the sports an excellent marine band discoursed dancing tunes by Offenbach and Strauss, and the jolly saits swung each other gayly in waltzes and the july saits swung each other gayly in waltzes and quadritles. Many French residents took oc-

# casion to visit the fricates, and pay their respects to the officers. Among those received was the Consul-General of France, casion to visit the frivates, and pay their respects to the officers. Among those received was the Consul-General of France, to whom an invitation was excuded to attend the dinner given by Admiral de Freycinet to the officers of his command at 6 o.clock. The fete was evidently enjoyed by the seilors with the most thorough appreciation. In the evening the French Admiral entertained at dinner the French Consul and the officers of the two frigates. There were no other guests. At Washington Park twenty-three French societies celebrated the holiday in a

At Washington Park twenty-three French societies celebrated the holiday in a
spirited manner. The games upon the
green turf beneath the trees suppolled amusement,
and the reception, at which the French Cousui-General, M. Edmond Breuil, presided, afforded an
opportunity for some very happy speeches.
Prominent among the speakers were M. Debuches,
M. Eugene de Fere, M. Rosenstiel and Dr. De
Place. At the beginning of the festival three
salutes of cannon were fired. President
Debuches, after a banquei, called upon the ConsuiGeneral to respond to the toast of the salutes of cannon were fired. President Debuches, after a banque, called upon the Consul-General to respond to the toast of the "French Republic and the National Festival." M. Breuit said in response that there was only one other date which had strong claims to be chosen as the Nation's anniversary and that was August 4. That date was commemorative of the great principle of equality before the law. M. de Fere proposed the health of the three great men of France—"President Grévy, Gambetta and De Freycinet." The health of the Consul-General was then given. In reply, Mr. Breuil said that he was glad to be not only a representative of France, but also of the spirit of solidarity among Frenchmen in this city. It had been his desire to bring the memoers of the French colony nearer together. Upon motion of M. Debuches a telegraphic dispatch was sent to President Grévy, expressing the sentiment of the meeting. Captain Weil, of the Garde La Fayette, proposed the toast of the French Army. M. Eugene de Fere followed in a long speech, in which he culogized the French Navy, Many neatly dressed children were present. Creditable declamations were given by the scholars of the Rev. Emanuel Schwaly's school, Dancing began able declamations were given by the scholars of the Rev. Emanuel Schwab's school. Dancing began goon after sunset, and continued till a late hour. The Cercle Francius de L' Harmonie also sent a congratulatory dispatch to President Grévy.

#### THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION. INCREASED ATTENDANCE-INTERESTING PAPERS

EEAD ON VARIOUS TOPICS. ALBANY, N. Y., July 14 .- At the meeting of

the University Association to-day the attendance was much larger than yesterday.

The first paper was read by Professor Patrick A. Halpin, S. J., of St. John's College, on Rhetoric and its Methods. He argued in favor of greater attention being given to the subject in our schools. Much benefit would accrue to the scholars if a critical dissection of famous specches was required of them. True oratory depends largely for its power on the earnestness with which the aker states his convictions.

Professor Gates spoke in favor of requiring atudents to discu-s and think of the flue points and power of the Greek and Latin speeches which they study in school. now engaged in the preparation of a primary book on this subject, which would supply the want now felt. br. Marin, of the College of New-York, followed with several pertinent suggestions.

Frofessor William W. Olsen, D. D., of St. Stephen's College, Annandaie, read a paper on the downward tendency of early Aryan eivilization. The reader traced the connections between the early nations of the world by philological proofs, showing the similarity of the word roots in the Aryan and Seweric innergees, and referred to many interesting

and Semetic languages, and referred to many interest and curlous facts in the life of Eastern Nations in

Principal Thomas Raferty, of the Kingston Aegdemy, followed with a paper on the study of the Indo-European languages, in which he gave a short sketch of their history and interdependence on one another. He closed with a number of valuable suggestions in regard to their study in our schools.

Professor Cornelius M. O'Leary, of Manhattan College, New-York, read a paper on the decline in the study of metaphysics. Other papers were read as follows: Education in the Early and Middle Ages, by Professor Patrick F. Dealy, S. J., College of St. Francis Xavier, New-York City; Ends and Means in Education, by President A. G. Gains, D. D., St. Laurance University, Canton 1 Athens, by Principal Merrill E. Gates, A. M., of the Albany Academy; and The Destre for Life, its Causes and Effects, by Principal Hyland C. Kirk, of the Phelps Union and Classical School.

In the evening the members of the Convocation were

RETROACTIVE TAX LAWS. THE NEW ACT TAXING CORPORATIONS-TROUBLE IN COMPLYING WITH THEM.

ALBANY, July 13 .- The Controller's office is onsiderably exercised over the provisions of the act chapter 542) to provide for raising taxes for the use of the State upon certain corporations, joint stock comelations, which act was signed by the Governor and became a law on June 1. It has been posed retroactively or upon income or receipts the case of all insurance companies except life compamouths prentous are required to be made by August 1, and a tax of 8,0 of 1 per cent is imposed upon such gross premiums. As the term "hereafter" is in the law, this means that 119 insurance companies shall

A still more serious difficulty arises under section 6, A still more serious difficulty arises under section 6, which imposes a tax of 5<sub>10</sub> of 1 per cent upon the gross caraings of any and all corporations, railroad, canal, terry, express, sleeping car, telegraph and telephone, except manufacturing companies and street-surface railroads, doing business in this State, whether native or foreign, and of these there are estimated to be at least 14,000 to whom notifications and blanks must be seat. In these cases the law expressly states that the first payment of this tax shall be made on August 1,1880, and if the tax is not paid within thirty days thereafter an addition of the per ceutum shall be added. Tais tax is also like the other, retroactive, and that fact may invalidate the law entirely. Deputy Controller Gallien thinks that the office may succeed in sending notifications to the corporations in the time specified. The Deputy Controller states that he never before know of a tax directly retroactive. Special acts impose taxes upon life insurance companies and banking institutions (Chapters 534 and 596), and these are equally retroactive, but the tax is not payal ic until the 1st of February 1871.

## DAMAGE FROM STORMS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., July 14 .- Last evening Cherry Creek rose five feet. The water came down with a rush, rising a foot in ten mluutes. No great damage was done in the city. A dispatch from Paeblo says there is a worse flood in the Fountain than since 1863. The river rose eight feet in less than an hour, and the emigrants amped along its bottom lost nearly everything. Ten camped along its bettern lost in-arty everyone. The miles of the Deuver and Rio Grande Railroad were washed away between Pueblo and Colorado Springs, and every bridge, culvert and cattle guard for a distance of twenty-one miles was more or less damaged. Halistones fell to the depth of from two to three feet.

# CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 14 .- The Greenback Convention of the Vilth District of Missouri, in session day, nominated Judge T. N. Rice for Congress. Rice was a Republican. Judge Rice was a Republican.

CHICAGO, July 14.—A special to The Times from Dubuque, Iowa, says the Hon. N. C. Deering, of Osage,

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH

TWO BOYS DROWNED WHILE BATHING.
TROY, N. Y., July 14.—Willie Cohen, age eight years, and Fred Hudt, age ten years, were drowned this afternoon while bathing in the Hudson.

THE MERITHEW TRIAL POSTPONED.
WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 14.—The trial of Mrs. Merthew for poisoning David Merthew and attempting to poison her husband has been postponed to August 24.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 14.—Mrs. Richard Hope, the wife of a prominent citizen, while in the act of taking a bath this morning at her home was seized with a fit, fell in the bath-tub and was drowned.

TWO PERSONS DROWNED.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—Joseph Wynskop, or Philadeiphia, and an unknown colored man were drowned this morning, the latter losing his life in an effort to receue young Wynkoop.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Va., July 14.—During a severe storm yesterday Major Scott's large cow house was blown down, and the dwelling of Charles Herings was set on the Wynking. Mrs. Herriug was paralyzed by the stroke.

YHE WORK OF BURGLARS.

ire by lightning. Mrs. Hering was paraysan by the school of the WORK OF BURGLARS.

NewBURG, N. Y., July 14.—Burglars entered the sammer residence of Augustus H. Havemeyer, at New-windsor last hight, and escaped with \$200 worth of sliverwars. The residence of Mrs. May E. Miller was also broken nto, but the thieves were frightened away.

Into, but the thieves were frightened away.

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

GLEN HOUSE, N. H., July 14.—The remains of man were found to day behind a rock within a mile of a sunsit, near the old bridle path from Crawford's. Portie of a suit of weolien clothes were found by the ske etch, in pocket of which was a pocket-book marked "Harry Hitler," a printer's measure and a certificace of membership.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Barce No. 52, belonging to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, laten with 35,000 bushels of corn, struct one of the plers of the bridge to-day and sunk. The barge was valued at \$5,000, not insured. The corn was insured for \$15,000.

### PRICE FOUR CENTS.

STILL MOURNING OVER A DEAD PAST.

ARIOUS COMMITTERS EXCHANGE GROANS AND LAMENTATIONS WITH MR. TILDEN OVER THE RESULT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1876-THE OBITE UARY SERVICES CONCLUDED WITH A COLLA-TION-DEMOCRATIC LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Yesterday was largely an obituary day with the prominent Democrats assembled in this city from all parts of the country. They paid a visit to Mr. Tilden, to present to him the resolution concerning him adopted at Cinciunati, and to mourn with him over the dead past of 1876. Ex-Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, made the presentation address and Mr. Tilden responded briefly. There was wine at the funeral. General Hancock made a short call on Mr. English. Ex-Senator Barnum was chosen chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee. Tammany refuses to join with Irving Hall in the proposed union ratification meeting. The Anti-Tammany Democrats in the XXIId. Assembly District had a stormy meeting last

A VISIT OF CONDOLENCE TO MR. TILDEN, THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES, AFTER CONGRATU-LATING HANCOCK AND ENGLISH, GO TO SYMPA

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the sidewalk of East Twentieth-st, resounded with the tramp of heavy feet. A double file of men was marching slowly toward No. 15 Gramercy Park, looking neither to the right hand nor the left. An aged man was peering through the half-opened blinds at the approaching procession, and was trembling from head to foot with eagerness or old age. A black linen duster hung loosely upon his shrunken form. His face was pale and his eyes were dilated. Saddealy the old man expectant roused himself. He cast a look of dismay upon his linea duster, another look at the troop of men now at his very door, and then fled, or shuffled, through the spacious parlor to attire himself in a garment better befitting the dianity of the occasion. The double file pressed up the steps, each man with a look of anticipation on his face. The wide doors flew open and the procession

disappeared in the hall. The aged gentleman at the window was Samuel Jones Tilden; the procession was composed of Democratic committees; the occasion was the presentation to Mr. Tilden of a copy of the minth resolution of the Cincinnati platform. First to arrive upon the scene were the members of the Democratia National Committee, who marched from the Fifth Avenue Hotel headed by their chairman, Senator W. H. Barnum. Shortly afterward came the Democratic Congressional Committee, led by Senator William A. Wallace. Lastly arrived the committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention to inform General Hancock and Mr. English of their nomination. To them had also been committed the task of presenting the Tilden resolution to the candidate of the party in 1876. This committee was headed by its chairman, ex-Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky. Among others present were John Bigelow, Senator Francis Kernan, General Faulkner, Daniel Manning, J. Kipp Hopper, Monson Mumford, Editor of The Kansas City Times, General Blair, of Kansas, ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker, W. A. Fowler, Augustus Schell and Abram S. Hewitt.

THE PRESENTATION ADDRESS. The company, which numbered fully 100, assembled in the front parlor, while Mr. Tilden, together with his brother, Henry Tilden, and several others, made preparations to meet their guests in the larger back parlor. When everything was ready Mr. Tilden appeared, and Mr. Stevenson, stepping forward and addressing Mr. Tilden, said:

MR. TILDEN: The Convention of the American De-mocracy upon the 22d of June last met in Con-vention at Cincinnati and nominated Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President, and William H. English, of Indiana, for Vice-President. The committee charged with the duty of informing those embnent statesmen of the high trust which has been com-mitted to them performed that duty yesterday. The round you, having discharged their duties to those whom the people intend to elect on the Ides of Noveme ber next President and Vice-President of the United States. Their duty would not have been half performed without waiting in person and tendering the bonnage of the entire American become to him who in 1876 was by a large majority elected President of the United States. The fact that you chose, in order to avoid civil strife and bloodshed, by a noble self-denial, to forego the execution of the duties of the Culef Magistrate of the American people thus delegated to you, and of which you were deprived by a conspiracy founded in force and fraud and by a crime against free representative selfs, government, does not in any way detract from the high honor and confidence of the American people in your wisdom, virtue and capacity to exercise the high trust and duties of that responsible position. In retusing to allow you make to go before the National Convention as a candidate for President in the approaching election, you have taken from the people the privilege of electing you a second time to the Presidency of the United States and of vindeathrs in your person the crime committed upon the Constitution by a conspiracy founded in fraud and force, in refusing to give effect to the will of the people in calling you in 1876 to execute the high trust of President of the United States. These casts of self-denying patients on your part only have embaard you to the confidence and regard of the lowers of American free government throughout the United.

It becomes my pleasing duty to present to you for the confidence and regard of the lowers of American free government throughout the United.

It becomes my pleasing duty to present to you for the confidence and regard of the lowers of American free government throughout the United.

It becomes my pleasing duty to present to you for the resolution of the late Democratic National Convention, whose representatives they are, and Inssure you that their carness prayers to the Almighty Giver of all good will fervenity ascend for the preservation of your valuable life for many long yea ber next President and Vice President of the United States. Their duty would not have been half performed

his party."

[Mr. Stevenson here handed a paper containing the Chocharatt platform to Mr. Riden, and continued]: That resolution embodies the true sentiment toward you of every Democrat in our land. Take it as a memorial of the affectionate regard and confidence in your wisdom, statesmanship and unsulited parity. In conclusion, I bey you, Mr. Thiden, to accept the best wisnes of the committee and myself personally for your future happiness and prosperity.

MR. TILDEN'S RESPONSE. Mr. Tilden seemed to be much affected by Mr. Stevenson's speech. Wnile replying to it he trembled greatly, so much so that before he finished it was necessary to place a chair by his side for support. Mr. Tilden's remarks were brief, and made in

a weak voice. He said:

Mr. Stevenson, president of the Democratic National
Convention—I thank you for the kind terms in which you have expressed the communication you make tome. A solution which enables the Democratic party of the United States to vindicate effectively the right of the people to choose their Chief Magistrate—a right violated in 1876-and at the same time relieves me from the burden of a canvass and four years of administration, in most agreeable to me. My sincere good wishes and cordial cooperation as a private citizen attend the illustrions soldier whom the D mocracy have designated as their standard bearer in the Presidential canvass. congratulate you on the favorable prospects with which

that canvass has been commenced and the promise in affords of complete and final success." ENJOYING MR. TILDEN'S HOSPITALITY. Directly after the conclusion of Mr. lilden's

speech formalines coased and the members of the